

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSSA-10131
TO	Chief, SR	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.	
INFO	Chief, WE Chief of Base, Frankfurt, Chief, EE COS, Germany	74-124-29/3	
FROM	Chief of []	DATE 26 January 1961	
SUBJECT	REDWOOD/REDSKIN/AERODYNAMIC AECASSOWARY/29 VISIT to [] 17-25 January 1961	RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
ACTION REQUIRED		MARKED FOR INDEXING	
1. Hqs. See Para 2, 3, 5 and 6		NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
2. Fran. See Para 4 and 6		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	
REFERENCE(S)			
<p>A. FROB-8513 B. DIR-21079 C. [] 1763</p> <p>1. On 18 January AECASSOWARY/29 called the [] per reference C instructions and [] met with him on 19 January and 25 January. A/29 was briefed per reference B and rebriefed per reference A. He proceeded to Vlasteras on 19 January and made contact with Maria OKOLOT through her son. A/29 spent two days debriefing Mrs. Okolot and the attached report by him is the result of his efforts.</p> <p>2. We are submitting the report as is to Headquarters and FROB. It is requested that Headquarters examine this report thoroughly, extract the Operational and Positive Intelligence and card and trace all names of possible operational interest for future REDSKINNERS to contact.</p> <p>3. Since Mrs. Okolot is suffering from a heart condition and is still quite excited over her immigration to [] A/29 decided it would be better to wait a few weeks before attempting a follow-up on the initial debriefing. It is therefore requested that Headquarters provide the field with a list of follow-up questions based on A/29's report.</p> <p>4. A/29 was advised to write up an assessment of A/31 and also his discussions with A/31 and A/34 as soon as he returned to Frankfurt since time did not permit him to do this prior to his departure from [] Apparently A/34 told A/29 that the Subject of FROB-8119 is no longer being considered for a REDSKIN mission.</p> <p>5. A/29 requested that a copy of his debriefing report be passed to "Charlie" of AECASSOWARY/1. [] is not aware of the exact KUBARK-AECASSOWARY/1 agreement vis-a-vis A/29 and therefore [] was non-committal. We leave it to Headquarters to decide.</p> <p>6. It would greatly facilitate [] handling of A/29 if Headquarters would provide [] a summary of A/29's training and assessment. A rundown of current cryptonyms used which [] may have occasion to refer to would also be of great assistance. As an example we do not know who AECASSOWARY/6 is in DIR-09407. It may be that we have no need to know. On the other hand we would like to know that too. In addition we should like to have from Frankfurt, the true identity of his case officer there as well as the alias used. Any assessment which Frankfurt may be able to furnish on A/29's performance to date would be useful.</p>			
Attachment: (3) 24 A/29 report		DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007	
CO 1961		26 Jan 61 74-124-29/3	
Distribution:			
2 - SR w/att			
1 - Fran w/att			
2 - WE w/o att			
1 - EE w/o att			
1 - Germany w/o att			
2 - []			
1 attach			
FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PAGE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED

R E P O R T

on Maria OKOLOOT, VASTERÅS, Radmänsbacken 4 A , Sweden
Tel 49 490

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attach 1
26 Jan 61
7d 15 0 7 91

SUBJECT: Maria,*OKOLOT - Vasterås, Rådmanbacken 4A, Sweden
Tel. 49 490

DATE: 22 Jan 1961
S. was interviewed by Carl on 20 and 21 Jan 1961

1. S. is 67, Ukrainian, greek-cath., a graduate of liceum in Peremyshl, rather energetic, has relatively good memory, suffers from some heart trouble. She arrived from LVIV, Ukraine via MOSCOW in Västerås, Sweden on 22 Dec 1960. Her last address in LVIV was Turgeneva wul. No 59, kv.1. She went by train from Lviv to Moscow and then by plane via HELSINKI to STOCKHOLM.

S's husband - Ivan, OKOLOT died in 1952 in LVIV. He was a Dr of Philosophy of Vienna University and a teacher of history at PEREMYSHL-gymnasium under Polish and German administration. In 1945 they were forcibly transferred to LVIV where he was employed with the Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR as a research analyst in the Historical Department and worked on German-Ukrainian relations from Bismarck on. He finished his work shortly before his death but so far it had been not published. Dr Ivan Okolot served with Ukrainian Army in 1918-20 as an active officer and took part in the Polish-Ukrainian war of 1918-1919. As a result of that, after his return from Ukraine in 1920 he had to hide for 6 months or so being afraid of Polish persecution and afterwards went to Vienna, Austria to work on his PhD-thesis. After his return from Vienna in 1924 he began to work as teacher at Peremyshl-gymnasium.

In 1952 shortly before her husband died, S. began to work as cashier with a saving bank in Lviv. Since then she continued to work for the saving bank without any interruption until her departure to her son Bohdan, SKOBOWYTCH-OKOLOT in Västerås. Her last place of employment in LVIV was a saving-bank office at Radyanska wul.8., Shevchenkiivskyi r-n. Her salary was 505.- Rubel per month. She also received a pension after her husband amounting to 75 Rubel monthly. Her rent in Turgeneva wul. was 100 Rubel, per month. With a financial support from her son Bohdan SKOBOWYTCH from Sweden, mostly in form of parcels sent to her, she was relatively well off.

S's maiden name is SKOBOWYTCH. Her circle of acquaintances in LVIV comprised mostly elderly people though she also had some younger friends who helped her. In recent years she did some travelling in the Western Ukraine. In 1959 she went to TERNO-PIL-region to visit her sister and brother-in-law in s. BUCNIV, r-n MYKULYNCI, and to TRUSKAVETS on holiday. In 1959 she went by plane to UZHOROD, CarpathoUkraine.

S applied first for her exit-visa on 5 Apr 1956 after she had received a "Vyzov" (Call out) from the Swedish Foreign Office through Moscow - Embassy. "Vyzov" is an official document stating that the Foreign Office of the respective state is willing to admit the addressee to its ~~entry~~ country, and asking the government of the addressee to assist him/her in granting an exit-visa. "Vyzov" is being issued on the basis of an affidavit of a relative of the

addressee and has to be confirmed by a Notary Public. It states the financial status of the relative and his willingness to support the addressee. So far only parents and children are entitled to visit each other abroad. S. applied at once for a permit to go to her son for good. According to her it is easier to get a visit-visa than a permanent one but the application-procedure and ^{subsequent} proceedings are the same.

An application is to be made to the Oblasnoye Upr. of RKM through OVIR (Otdeleniye viz i repatryatsii) in two copies supplemented with 3 copies of curriculum vitae, certificate of registration for residence, certificate of employment, and 10 photographs. Very often also a certificate of good conduct of neighbours is requested.

S. applied to OVIR in LVIV, in ZHOVTNEVA wul. No 23/I /former Sykstutska/. In Oct 1956 she ~~had been~~ notified that her application had been rejected. No reasons were given.

Next year she applied ~~again~~ ^{anew} and was rejected again. In 1958 she applied ~~one~~ more and only after a very strong request from the Swedish Foreign Office and its Embassy in Moscow she was finally granted a visa in Nov 1960. She was notified about it for the first time in Dec 1960 after her son Bohdan had written her ~~about~~ and she went to OVIR to ask them.

S. is convinced that only with the aid of Bohdan's ^{Swedish} friends she was able to get out of the Soviet Union. Most helpful in this respect was a former ^{Swedish} Secretary of Foreign Trade who ~~was~~ willing to ~~help her~~ move all the levers "at his disposal" at the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

S. obtained her passport in LVIV, usually, however, ~~it~~ it was given in Moscow. For that reason one had to spend at least 10 days in Moscow in order to get through all the formalities and obtain foreign visas.

S. did not pass any medical examination in Moscow but she knew that some embassies (e.g. Canadian and American) usually requested one. She had only to fill in 3 ~~forms~~ forms of application for ~~Swedish~~ ^{Swedish} transit visa and 2 forms for customs. She did not read ~~the~~ instructions on the customs form but she noticed that she was allowed to take out only 400 g of silver. Having had more than that / in the form of cutlery / she went with it only with the help of Swedish attaché who just "happened" to be at hand.

The biography to be submitted to OVIR has to be very detailed and ^{must} comprise all data about parents, sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, etc. etc.

S. knew cases in which the applicant had to wait for 9 years until he /her was granted an exit visa. Each time at a repeated application one had to submit all the documents anew.

It is easier with ^{the} visits to the satellites like CSR, Rumania and others but the application-procedures are the same. It takes about 6-10 months to get an answer from OVIR.

(3)

2. S. is an intelligent person, interested in contemporary politics. A Ukrainian patriot. Hates communism. No CP-member. Conversed mostly with elderly intelligent people from LVIV and Peremyshl. Had relatively little contact with new Ukrainian intelligentsia coming from the province. Has been not arrested nor imprisoned.

3. S's relatives in Ukraine:

a/ STANKO, Roman Ivanovitch - brother-in-law,
s. BUCNIV,
p-a BEREZOVYTSIA VELIKA,
r-n MYKULYNTSI,
TARNOPILSKA obl.

- 60 years old, employed as bookkeeper with the RR, his wife STEFANIA /S's sister/ is 56, housewife. In 1945 they were transferred from PEREMYSHL. Ukrainian.

b/ GLUZ, Ivan - brother /of different father/, 64,
the same address as for STANKO, married, his wife Maria is 56. GLUZ is employed with the kolhosp at BUCNIV as an assistant veterinary officer of its animal farm. Also resettled from PEREMYSHL in 1945. Ukrainian.

S. visited them in summer 1960. She trusts them and is in correspondence with both families.

4. S's friends and acquaintances;

a/ ZABLOCKYI, Roman, Ukrainian, 54, grey eyes, uses glasses for reading, locksmith at 5th RR-Park near BILOHORSHTCHA, LVIV, lives in BILOHORSHTCHA No 43, low wages, very unsatisfied, has to do some work in private to supplement his wages, has a small shop of his own /in his house/ where he "fabricates" perambulators, locks etc. Z. is actually a "far relative" of S.

b/ His son - Ivan ZABLOCKYI, Ukrainian, 22, 4th year of medical studies in LVIV, lives together with father Roman, Z., in 1958 went voluntarily to "Virgin lands" for summer where from came with 8 qc whit and some money. Ivan is about 180 cm, slim, shy, black eyes, wears glasses. Speaks Ukrainian, Russian, and little German. A Ukrainian patriot. Has been not arrested nor imprisoned. Single.

c/ Another son of Roman Zablockyj - Ewhen, ZABLOCKYI, 25, ✓ Ukrainian, lives somewhere in ASHKHABAD, employed with KGB or MVD, since 1954, at the same time studies law /5th year/. Married to a Ukrainian in ASHKHABAD in 1960. Ewhen is about 6", blue eyes, blond, undulated slightly hairs, before his commission to Ashkhabad-prison lived in LVIV. A Ukrainian patriot, does his job unwillingly but has to as a lawyer. Anticommunist. Is in correspondence with his father Roman ZABLOCKYI. In 1960 visited him in BILOHORSHTCHA. Ewhen's wife wrote that her parents had been resettled to ASHKHABAD many yeras ago and therefore she does not speak Ukrainian. But she is a Ukrainian and hopes to learn soon her language. S. does not know whether Ewhen is a CP-memeber, she thinks he should be.

After his studies Ewhen wants to return to Ukraine. S. met him in 1960, when he came on visit to his father. Ewhen told then S. "that we need power and we have to be in" referring to his job.

d/ DANYLKO, Zenia, 30, Ukrainian, female, painter -artist, 5'5, slim, dark blonde, lives with her parents in LVIV, 15, wul. Halyny Hurskoyi No 11. Have ^{small} ~~a~~ house of their own. Teacher at a School for deaf in LVIV and does some work as painter for the Academy of Sciences. Ukrainian patriot. Very well read. No Komsomol, nor CP member. In the spring 1960 she gave S. a photocopy of an article by Ivan Franko dtd 1911 in which he depicted the future communist system. His vision was identical with the present situation in Ukraine and this article was secretly read among Ukrainians in LVIV. It was stolen by somebody from the archives of the Academy of Sciences still before the KGB got hold of it.

On Whit-sunday 1959 somebody cleaned the graves of the Ukrainian solidiers at Yanivskiy cemetery, in LVIV. Soon afterwards KGB arrested an old woman who admitted that she did it. Her explanation was that her son ^{had} also died in war and she ~~hoped~~ ^{now} that perhaps a mother would do just the same to her son in a foreign land. The KGB was not satisfied with such an answer and pressed her to tell who "advised" her to clean the graves. After two weeks she was released without ~~making~~ having made any additional confessions. S. suspects that Danylko and some other girls have had something to do with the cleaning of the "Sitchovi striltsi"-graves.

Danylko's fiance is employed with the Lviv-autobus plant. He is a Ukrainian too.

In Dec 1960 Danylko accompanied S to Moscow and saw her to the Airport. As there was no room in the Swedish Embassy and also they were unable to find ~~an~~ accomodation in hotel, they stayed in a dormitory in Moscow, TCHEREMUSHKI 1, room 17, which was actually occupied by a ^{cousin} ~~brother~~ of Danylko ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ who had come to Moscow to do some research in nuclear physics from Vilna. His name is:

e/ GOLEBIOWSKI, Jan, Polish, 30, his father was Ukrainian and mother Polish, lives in Vilna, adress unknown. Single. He works as "aspirant" on his thesis for Vilna University, and very often goes to Moscow.

f/ Docent STARUKH, Mykha^alo Antonovytch, Ukrainian, 55, 5'8, grey, grey eyes, lives in LVIV, KIROVA wul. 3, kw. 5. works as a pediatrician at "OKHMATDET (Okhorona materi & ditej)", very good friend of S. His wife Ivanka is daughter of a Notary Public of Kamunka Strumilova, have one son - Roman STARUKH who works as genecologist at "OKHMATDET" too. Ukrainan patriots, in particular Mykha^alo. Have been arrested.

g/ PAVLYK, Mykha^alo Ivanovitch, engineer /a specilaist in dairy-produce/, studied in BRNO, CSR, 66, married, no children. Asress: Lviv, wul. Konopnickoho 10, kw. 3. Has a fine library. Ukrainian patriot. Very reliable. Employed as director of the cinema-~~XXXXXX~~ theatre "Zirka" in Lviv, wul. Zelena. In Nov/Dec

1960 he went to his sister in Poland. Hoped to return at the end of Dec 1960. His wife's father was a director of the Bank in Cracow under German administration during the WW II. She is Ukrainian too. Have been not arrested.

In autumn 1960 P. told S that he had seen incidentally funeral of a teacher who stayed with an old lady as her brother /but in reality he was not/ and who played some role in Ukrainian liberation movement. Hawlyk did not know his name. Remarkable about this funeral was that very many people took part in procession and at the cemetery suddenly appeared a choir and sang "Oy Moroze Morozenku" and other Ukrainian patriotic songs. The teacher led a secluded life for many years, gave ~~xxxx~~ private lessons in German, and many ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ "initiated" knew he had something to do with the Underground during the WW II and afterwards.

h/ LEMEKHA, Mykhaylo, Ukrainian, 50, 5'8", narrow scar on his left upperlip, slim, grey, suffers from some heart trouble, ~~xxxxxxxx~~, his wife YAROSLAVA is a schoolmate of Bohdan SKOBOVYCH of Vesterås. Address: Lviv, Tsiyalkowskoho 14/I. Lemekha is a lawyer and works in the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, in the Institute of Social Sciences, in Lviv, Radyanska 26. Ukrainian patriot. His son Roman LEMEKHA, 21, student of medicine in Lviv, belongs to various secret "circles" at which they read unfalsified Ukrainian history and literature. Mrs Lemekha told about it to S. and was very worried, and alarmed by her son's participation in secret discussions.

i/ LESIUK, Ivan (mistakenly given by Bohdan Skobowych as LESHTCHUK), Lviv, Lenina 57, kw. 7. His wife Myroslava is 40, works as a physician; Have two sons - Bohdan 10, and Oleh 4. Ivan works at "OKHMATDET", Lviv, wul. Lyserka. Does not belong to CP. Has been not arrested. Ivan, as dentist, has many private patients and is very well off. Both - Ukrainian.

j/ ZHOVNIR, Myron - Ukrainian, lawyer. Sings, however, in "Trembita", Lviv, wul. 17 weresnia No 11. Does also some practice as solicitor / as practitioner /. Address unknown. Married in the spring of 1960 to a Ukrainian of Luben Welykyi. Probably does not belong to the CP. Completely cured of his leftist inclinations for which was imprisoned and sent to concentration camp by the Germans.

k/ Prof. Dr MUZYKA, Maksym - 60, strong, stocky, no children. Professor of Anatomy at Lviv-University. Ukrainian. His wife Yaroslava returned in 1957 from Siberia. She was sentenced to 10 years of deportation. S. assumed that for some political offence. Both - very honest and reliable. Address: Lviv, Radyanska 26, kw 13. /former Tcharneckoho/. Have 42,000.- Rubel at their saving bank, Radyanska 8/.

l/ Doc. Dr MARTYNIV, Stepan Mykhailovych - 40, heart-specialist, works in the Institute for blood-transfusions, Lviv, Pushkina wul. 49. Married to Fania /Francia/ - a widow of ~~former~~ Polish officer. She is Polish, a nurse. Have an adopted daughter who married a drunkard. Dr M. lives in Lviv, wul. Metchnikova /nu/

m/ Dr BARVINSKYI, Stepan Romanovitch, 45, single, lives in Lviv, Lysenka 14. Very ~~frightened~~ frightened.

n/ ZUBRYTSKYI, Wolodymyr - 75, teacher of gymnasium in Peremyshl under German administration. Married. Wife - Olena. 1947 deported to Krasnoyarskii Kray, returned in 1958. Daughter Ola ³⁰ student of medicine, 34, married. ~~Her~~ Her husband's name Yurko ~~shu~~. Zs were rehabilitated, registered in Lviv and received 90 Rubel of indemnity from the government. They were arrested by UB in Peremyshl and transferred to Lviv where from deported, "for moral support of Ukrainian partisans" for 10 years. Address: Lviv, Ploshtcha Bohdana Khmelnytskoho / former Yura/No 5, kw.23.

Together with them lives NEHREBETSKA, Irene, 68, teacher of music.

o/ NAHIRNYI, Ostap Ostapowytch - Ukrainian, 45, 5'9", blond, blue eyes, slim ~~xxxxxx~~ His wife is Polish. Unhappily married. No children. Address: RUDNO, p-a Zymni Wody. Studied engineering in Poznan, Poland. Employed as "natchlnik tsekha" with the plant "Electrobatareya" in Lviv, wul. Pushkina. Has a small house of his own in Rudno. Very often goes to Moscow from his plant on business. Travelled also to Baku and Tashkent. Does not belong to the CP. Has been not arrested. Has a nice library. According to S. "knows very much" and could tell Carl much more than S. herself. Very reliable. Ukrainian ~~xxxxxx~~ patriot. At his plant Stalin's portrait was torn into pieces immed. after his death.

p/ KOVALCHYK, Roman, Ukrainian, tailor, 45, 6", has cataract on right eye. Address: s. Vodyane No 434, Zymni Vody. Ukrainian patriot, knows very much about UPA. Married. His wife - Yulia, nee Alexander. Her brother ~~had~~ been mistakenly killed by UPA and then buried with a very great parade. Yulia has no bad feeling for UPA. Have a daughter - Oksana, 13. Now ~~K~~ builds his own house. Because of his cataract ~~xxx~~ K. has a pension. His wife works as teacher at the local "desyatylitka".

r/ Father SINGALEWYTCH, Mykola, continues to work as priest /orthodox/. Celibate. Ukrainian. 50, Ukrainian patriot. Very reliable. S. stayed there in July 1959 without registration. Address: Silets, near Truskavets. His cousin Irene, PANTEL keeps the household and she is formally the owner of the "datcha". S. paid 40 Rubel daily / 10 R bed and 30 R board /. The "datscha" is in Truskavets, Pervomayska 15. Pantel is also reliable. Not far from Silets lives father ^{Dr} HRAB from Peremyshl.

(3)

74-124-29/3
26 Jan 61

CIT. 455R

-7- DOB: circa 1916

No 20 / *in*
r/ (Father) BAYRAK, fnu, 45, completely bald, 165cm, monk, member of St. Basilius Order of Peremyshl, ~~performs~~ secretly baptismal services and other religious rituals, even for high party and KGB officials in Lviv. Lives in Lviv, former Karmelitanok wul. No 16. ~~Officially~~ Formally figures as a watchmaker / actually very bad one/. Many times has been interrogated by the KGB who want him to work for them. He claimed to S. that he refused and played a fool to get rid of them. B. has also something to do with distributing the aid coming from our Bishop in Rome. S. thinks B. is an honest and very devoted person.

s/ Father HRYTSYLAK, Mykola - 71, and his wife Sophia, live in Lviv, Professorska koloniya, returned in 1958 from Irkutsk where to had been deported for 9 years for their refusal to become orthodox. His brother, Dr Hretsylak lives in Chicago, Ill. Father H. told S. that after Stalin's death there had been massive uprisings in Irkutsk-area which were ruthlessly quelled by MVD-troops.

t/ CHORNIY, Ilya, born 1914, peasant, was "soltys" under German administration and because of that received 25 years deportation. Stayed in Irkutsk area. After Stalin's death his wife could visit him in Irkutsk. Returned in Lviv /address unknown/ in 1956. Jobless. No children.

u/ HRYTSYLAK, Yurko - son of father Hrytsylak / para "s" /, 24, works somewhere in the province not far from Lviv. Was not allowed to register in Lviv. On Sundays comes to Lviv to see his parents. Studies in the evening courses engineering. Returned from prison in 1958 or 1959, where stayed for 6 years. Was sentenced to 25 years together with another 9 or 10 students "for pulling out Stalin's eyes out of his portrait".

v/ DOTCHYMINSKA, Olha Wasylyivna, over 70, teacher, returned from Irkutsk-prison in 1959. For some time had been refused to register in Lviv and had to live in SAMBIR. With help of "Ukrainian Writers Union" had been rehabilitated and registered in Lviv. Her own address unknown. Asked S. to write her ~~in~~ c/o her sister Wolodymyra DUMYN, Lviv, Verkh ratskocho 8/I. Olha was sentenced to 15 years in the famous Halan-~~xxxxxx~~ trial for introducing a priest's son to Halan who killed the latter.

w/ YAREMKO, Olena - 63, returned in 1959 from Irkutsk-prison. Her son is in Stockholm, Sweden. Imprisoned for hiding a woman / probably a teacher/ who was "banderivka" and for her son who served with the SS Division Galicia. Stayed in the same prison as DOTCHYMINSKA. Not registered in Lviv, jobless. Not rehabilitated.

x/ MALKO; Oleksandra - sister of GOCKYJ in London, GB, She is 70, returned in 1959. Lives Nove Misto, r-n Dobromil, obl. Lviv. Stayed in prison together with DOTCHYMINSKA in Irkutsk. Sentenced for "banderivstvo". Former teacher. Has pension. Very reliable. Is in correspondence with her brother GOCKYI in London.

(3) y/ Father MIAHKYI, fnu, 80, lives in Drohobytch or near Drohobytch. Returned from Krasnoyarskii Kraj. Has two sons in the USA.

z/ DOLYNSKYI, Lew - 50, engineer, works in the Museum on the corner of Gorkii wul. in Lviv. Address: Lviv, Kopernyka 28.

Was arrested and imprisoned together with his wife, mother /died/, and younger brother - Wolodymyr DOLYNSKYI who is now married to a Russian, has two children, and works as a bookkeeper /the children speak Ukrainian/. D's father was a physician in Zalishtchyki and disappeared after his arrest in 1941 before arrival of Germans.

aa/ ZAKHARKO, Luba, 50, returned from Irkutsk or Kemyrovskaya obl. in 1960. Not registered in Lviv. Her brother is author of "I curse". He disappeared after his arrest by the MGB.

bb/ VITOSHYNSKYI, Wolodymyr - 60, lives in the province, fell into Soviet hands as SS-officer at Brody-battle. His wife is in Vienna. He lives with another woman.

cc/ YACKIV, Mykhaylo, 80, writer, very well off, has much money on his banking account. Address unknown.

dd/ Father BOBERSKYI, fnu-brother of Ivan Boberskyi /founder of "Sokil"/ sentenced in 1958 to 5 years prison. His preaching in a church near Sudova Vyshnya was very patriotic and besides he wrote anonymous letters to the KGB asking to remove Mitskevych's monument and criticizing the Soviet system. S. was also once asked about B. by a KGB officer in 1958.

ee/ BODNAR, Stefania - 55, teacher, Ukrainian, Lviv, Kotsiubynskoho 6, kw. 2. Casual acquaintance of S.

Ad para 3. /S's relatives/;

c/ OKOLOT, Ivan, son of S's husband's brother, 39, in 1958 resettled to s. TCHEKHY, near Novoraysk, Brayerivskiy r-n, Khersonskaya obl. Works at Kolkhoz. Very well off. His wife Anna was with him in Kabarovskiy kray. Have two children: son Vasylo - 12, and daughter Katrusia 3. Their "second" daughter - Marusia KRAVETS, nee OKOLOT lives in Lviv, Morozenko 18, kw. 5. Ivan and his wife are Ukrainian patriots.

5. SAVING BANK

The Saving Bank in Lviv, Radyanska 8 at which S. worked as a cashier had about 15,000 savers and a yearly turnover of about 4 mil. Rubel. It was a branch office of the Shewtschenkiivskiy r-n's Saving bank. There 5 clerks, 3 guards, and 1 cleaner.

The director was MANENKO, Paulina Petrovna, 39, Russian, grew up in Detdom, married. Does not belong to the CP. Hates communism and very often made critical remarks about the Soviet system. Also was usually well informed about what news brought the foreign radio. Her husband - Manenko, Konstantin Olexandrovitch, 45, is a CP member, works in ~~Finance~~ Finance Dept. of Oblvykonkom in Lviv. Home address, Lviv, Lenina 15.

Their son - MANENKO, Oleh Konstantinovich is married to a Ukrainian from Eastern Ukraine. Her maiden name HOLIUK, Svetlana. She studied medicine in Lviv /4th year/ Her father is a Dr med.

Paulina M. told S. that Svetlana speaks always with her parents and other Ukrainians in Ukrainian.

Oleg MANENKO studies medicine at Lviv Univeristy /4th year/ and has some inventions of his own. One of them is an apparatus to revive dead-born children.

~~Constantin~~ M. is very critical of the Soviet system and very often told S. that "there must come a change".

Paulina's salary was 780 Rubel monthly.

Another employees:

BRYZGALINA, Zhenia, 28, Russian, clerk. her salary 505 Rubel p.m. Address unknown.

OLEJNIK, Nina Wasylivna, 35, Ukrainian from Eastern Ukraine. First husband was pilot. Now married a post-official. Very unhappy with him. As a controller gets 550 Rubel per month. Address unknown.

AMANZHAYEVA, Ludmyla Vasylivna, nee TKATCHENKO, 43, very pretty, Ukrainian. ^{from Kiev} Address unknown. Gets 550 rubel per month.

PROMYSHLIANSKA, Zina - 27, Very pretty, blonde, Jewish, speaks Ukrainian and Russian. Came from Kiev-obl. In passport has "Russian". Works as controller.

The guard receives 350 Rubel and cleaner 97 Rubel.

The Director of Shewtchenkivskyi r-n's Savings Bank was Mme VINOGRADOVA, fnu, her husband had been expelled from Obkom for speculation. She received 900 Rubel per month.

The minimum deposit is 5 Rubel. Some people had up to 90,000 rubel on their accounts.

TKATCHENKO, Stepan Zinovievych - dean of Medical Faculty of Lviv University, 60, rather unwillingly spoke in Ukrainian, married, had avaragely 20-25,000 on his account.

Prof. MUZYKA, Maksym - Prof. of Anatomy had 82,000 Rubel. Shortly before S left for Sweden he drew 40,000 on his account to buy a car. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

6. RUBEL- REFORM

The new Rubel Reform caused a big anxiety and apprehension in the population. Nobody, not even the higher echelons of the Party and Administration ~~are~~ ^{was} satisfied with it. It is being considered to be just another trick of the government to deceive the people. The crux of it is that whereas salaries, wages, and prices in the co-operatives, ~~were~~ ^{should} be reduced equally in proportion 1:10 the speculative prices will rise inproportionally higher because of general shortage of products and goods. The Rubel Reform would serve its purpose only if there were sufficient amount of commodities in stores but this was not the case. Just on the contrary. As soon as the Reform was announced many commodities disappeared at once from shelves and prices rose. This applied in particular to the price ~~fixes~~ ^{of} cloth and meat. Thus 1 kg of sausage ~~was~~ ^{was} elevated from 15 - 20 Rubel to 30 - 35 Rubel, 1 kg butter - from 30-40 Rubel to 50 & 60 Rubel. Also price of gold and dollar rose. ~~XXX~~ 1 was equal Rubel 50 before the Reform and Rubel 80-100 after it had been announced.

Many people came to S., and asked her advise what to do with their savings. She did not, however, herself what would be better.

There had been, nevertheless, ~~nothing~~ like a panicky draw on accounts. Most people took the attitude "wait and see".

No one finds any consolation in the fact that according to official propaganda the Soviet Rubel will be higher valued than the American ~~REMARK~~ Dollar. Most people think it had been done deliberately to make impression on underdeveloped nations in Asia and Africa. This ~~is~~ ^{obviously} ~~is, therefore~~, conducive to further increase of dissatisfaction among the Soviet population. The latter is very apprehensive at ^{any} Soviet policy aimed at further investment of capital and goods into foreign aid, being convinced that they are urgently needed at home.

On the whole, in comparison with the previous years the material situation ^{has} improved. There is no longer any shortage of such foodstuffs as bread and sugar. There is sufficient bread of various sorts - black (1 kg loaf - 2.20 R) and white (1 kg loaf - 2.50 R, 1.75, 1 big roll - 0.85 R). On the other hand there is a shortage of flour which appears in stores only several times ~~in~~ a year. / 1 kg white-flour in ~~xxx~~ shops - 2.65 /. Sugar is obtainable in various sorts - / 1 kg - 8.30 , 9.50 , and "Raffinade" - 10.50/.

In 1969 there had been a great shortage of meat / 1 kg beef in shops - 13 - 16 R , on the market - 10 - 12 R, 1 kg pork in shops - 12 - 20 R, on the market - 12 - 14 R , 1 kg veal - in shops unobtainable, on the market /rarely / - 15 R. Sausages - 1 kg from 19 R to 35 and 40 R./.

There was also a great shortage of butter / 1 kg in shops - 29.90, on the market - 40 - 50 and even 55 - 60 R)

1 dinner in a restaurant - from 5 - 25 R and more. 1 l milk - in summer 1.40 .in winter - 2.50. At the same prices or slightly higher milk is obtainable on the market. There are always long queues for milk. 1 bottle beer - 3-5 R.

Other prices: 1 suit - from 600 R to 2,000 R,
1 dress - from 40 in the shops to 800 R on the market;

1 shirt - 25 - 30 - 60 R;
1 pair shoes / men's/ - from 80 - 450 R;
1 pair ladies shoes - 80 - 600 R; in 1960 there

were Indian shoes / made in India/ at 250 R .

On the whole there is a shortage of cloth and shoes. Therefore, winter-articles should be bought in summer and vice versa.

In "commission shops" the prices are ~~exactly~~ rather higher than in cooperatives.

The speculation flourishes all the time. Everybody steals. There has been remarkable drop ^{of various} of commodities in shops after Khrushchev's return from Paris and then again after announcement of the new Rubel-Reform.

Prices of golden articles :

mens watch /wrist-watch / - 1,300 - 1,500 /in shops/ one has to pay, however, ^{often} about R 50 to the salesgirl to get it;
ladies wristwatch - 800 - 100 R;
ring - 220 - 250 R,
earrings - 200 - 400 R,

3 A great amount of golden articles and motorbicycles is being smuggled every year to Poland in exchange for textiles. Main channels - PERE-MYSHL and BREST-LITOVSK.

7. KGB- LVIV

Obl-upr of KGB in Lviv, Ploshtcha Pobidy No 2 / former Smolky/. The chief of Oblupr Col. ANGELOV, fnu, Russian, 50, stocky, 5'6", greyish crocut, blue eyes, no glasses, full broad face, speaks very fine Ukrainian. He succeeded Col. BOGDANOVITCH in 1958. S. went to A. to ask him for help in her emigration on 23 March 1958. He told that her time will come. He saw him on her 13th try. A. receives all the "customers" once a month or two in room No 1 in parterre left. S. saw many people waiting in queue, most of them returnees from Siberia who were refused registration in Lviv.

S. knew a former officer of KGB, now pensioned, who had his account at Radyanska 8. His name - KARDASH, Ivan Trofimovitch, 55, ✓ epileptic, receives 1,900 R pension / very unsatisfied because before pensions reduction in 1960 he had 2,800 R /. Address unknown. Short / 5'5", stocky, gay.

S. heard other people talking in LVIV that DUNAY, fnu is a ✓ seksot of the KGB. He is 40, 5'8", slim, lacks many teeth, ~~has~~ has brown hair with parting, comes from Peremysl, home address: Lviv, Metchnykova 5. Very well dressed. Married, have one son. In 1957 he approached S. in her office and joking, asked her whether she knows "two nationalists from Peremysl - Hynylowytch and Harabatch". S. dismissed his question in the same joking way.

S. thinks there is no prison in Ploshtcha Pobidy 2 but only offices.

8. MVD and RKM

MVD and Oblupr RKM is situated in LVIV, in former Lonckyi-prison. S. knew only some people from OVIR / Otdel wiz i repatriatsii /, Lviv, Zhovtneva / former Sykstutska / No 23/I.

Col. SHWETS, fnu, chief of OVIR, 45, Ukrainian, / some people said he is of Polish origin /, Stalingrad-hero, 6", suffers from TB, dark eyes, brown hairs with parting, no glasses, long narrow nose, speaks fine Ukrainian.

SHWETS replaced TCHORNENKO, fnu, 5'6", 35, in 1956 who had been involved in bribery for issuing passports and visas to Poles and Jews. His present whereabouts unknown.

Alexandra Nikolayevna, snu, 35, 6", very strong, wears glasses, brown hair, broad face, speaks fine Ukrainian - receives ~~many~~ customers at OVIR in Zhovtneva 23.

S. knew a former officer of RKM who came to her ~~Banking~~ Saving Bank in Radyanska 8. His name - MARTYNTCHA, Ivan Inahovytych, pensioned captain of RKM, 60, married, Ukrainian, no CP-member, has one son. Came from Eastern Ukraine. Always spoke Ukrainian. Anticommunist and Ukrainian patriot. S. claimed that there are many Ukrainians like him from Eastern Ukraine who are good Ukrainian patriots. Address unknown.

(3)

9. RESTRICTED AREAS and INDUSTRIAL OBJECTS

S. knew that several years ago there were some restrictive areas in Rava-Ruska region and in Carpathian Ukraine. She did not know ~~where~~ their location and thought that in the meantime they had been "lifted".

There are many "secret plants" in Lviv. S. knows 3.

a/ "Electrolampowyi zavod" with a secret department in Turgeneva wul / former Lvovskikh ditei / - see sketch No 1.

There are rumours that beside electric bulbs some equipment for nuclear devices is being manufactured there. The plant is under KGB guard / soldiers with blue "obwodka". There are also talks that the whole complex between ww. Turgeneva, Zalizniaka / former Dunin-Borkowskich / and Stalingradska will be demolished and new additional blocks to the plant erected.

In front of the main building / former Sienkievitch School / are 4 store-blocks for personell, shops, etc. They ~~had been~~ were finished in 1960. In 1946-47 some political prisoners worked on that building site.

There happen many accidents in the plant. For instance, in summer 1960 there was an explosion that killed 2 workers. Officially it was said they were killed by gas. S. was told about it by KAPUSTIAK, Lida, nee Hasko, who works in vicinity in the Forest-Technical Institute in Zalizniaka wul. She is 39, "laborant" of foreign languages, very frightened, her husband works as "znatchalnik thsekha" in vinegar-factory in Lviv. He is 45, has a son Yurii, 9, Marian - 9. Her brother Hasko, Ivan lives in London, England.

S. knows two people working in the plant:

1. KURAKH, Maria, 35, laborer, / cleaner, lives in Lviv, Turgeneva 74. Her husband / a drunkard / and son Roman are drivers. Ukrainian. 2. VAKHTA, Yula, 26, lives in Sokolniki, r-n Pustomil, laborer, Ukrainian. Single, lives with her ~~brother's~~ brother's family - Zablockyi Stephan, married, two children. Yula is a Ukrainian patriot. Primary school.

b/ "Zasekretchenyi zavod No 1" in Turgeneva wul., Lviv, see sketch No 2. There ^{are} talks that it produces some pistol-components. S. does not know anybody from there. Also under KGB guard. Remarkable about the main building are 10-12 large round chimneys.

c/ "Zasekretchenyi zavod "Teplomir" in Lviv, wul. Lenina. S. knows only that such plant is there.

10. AIRPORT SKNYLIW

At the present there ^{are} 5,000 people working at the airport Sknyliv, near Lviv which is being expanded. S. does not know of what nature the constructions are. Employed there is a son-in-law of Roman Zablockyi of Bilohorschtcha. His name is Roman, lnu, Ukrainian. He ^{has} told his relatives that there are plans to demolish surrounding dwelling houses to expand further the airport.

3

11. "Ukrayina" crashes

In May/July 1960 there were 4 crashes of the four-engined-turboprop "Ukrayina" - one at Zymni Vody / 30 killed/, one at Sknyliv / 17 killed / and near Kiev, and one near Kharkiv. It is said that a serious defect develops at the landing when two engines get cut off to brake the speed at the moment of ~~changing~~ changing from the cruise velocity. There have been rumours that the constructeur is arrested and will appear in the court.

12. General situation

Ukrainian intelligentsia in Lviv. S. thinks there are about 600,000 inhabitants in Lviv. There many Russians and about 6-8,000 Poles and 2-3,000 Jews. She is not sure as to number of Jews. In the streets of Lvov ^{one} hears Russian, Ukrainian, and after Stalin's death, in particular in recent years, also Polish / though very seldom/. All names of streets and inscription on shops and public buildings are mostly in Ukrainian and/or bilingual / Ukrainian and Russian/. Many Ukrainians addressed in Russian, speak Russian. S. spoke always Ukrainian in her office but most people did ~~it~~ in Russian. Many Ukrainians from Eastern Ukraine /mostly intelligentsia/ spoke in Ukrainian. Thus, S. knew many of officials and officers coming to her office who talked in Ukrainian. He gave several names of Ukrainians of Eastern Ukraine who preferred to use Ukrainian. They are:

Capt. LOPATYNSKYI, fnu, 40, married,

Col. SYNIOOKII, fnu, 45,

Capt. KAPELIUKH, 35,

HOLOD- a Jew /rank unknown/

TILMAN / another officer of Jewish descent /

Col. ZHDANOWSKA, fnu, female, military surgeon, and others.

Before Stalin's death, at one time using Ukrainian had been identical with "supporting morally banderivtsi" and the words "you are a bandyora" were deliberately used by Russians as an abusive term for Ukrainians. Later on it was forbidden to call Ukrainians "banderivtsi".

Official language in most offices is in practice Russian. Using of Ukrainian depends, however, on Ukrainians themselves. Many Ukrainians of Galicia do very often speak in Russian to look more loyal. Some did even state their nationality as Russian. S. knew one of those who did so to conceal his affiliation with the UPA.

On the whole the Russification made deep encroachments on Ukrainian substance. Though, it was easier after Stalin's death.

There is some degree of enmity between ~~xxxx~~ Russians and Ukrainians. The Ukrainians call Russians "katsapy" and "mokhy" and receive in exchange the term "Khokhol".

There are two kinds of Ukrainian intelligentsia in Lviv. The old one of Galicia, grown up ^{mostly Ukrainian} under Polish and German administrations, and the new one grown up in war and under Soviet system, and "imported" from the province.

③ The elderly local generation repudiates all that the Soviet system has brought and goes on compromise only in cases of necessity. Its matter of principle is to be as much isolated from the system as possible and to remain completely passive. They hope for a change though they don't know who is to bring it about.

They consider membership of CP or higher post in administration to be a dishonest matter and in this respect exercise some influence on some younger people.

The younger generation is different. It wants to get rid of misery and lower status of their parents and grasps after positions and material values. More and more people are going into CP and administration. Above all they want to learn. The bulk of them comes from villages and they do all they can to remain in town. Competition is very strong. A large amount of Russian "imported" intelligentsia and overproduction of local one. Most of them are Ukrainian patriots and remember theirs or their brothers and sisters underground-struggle.

At schools and Universities exist various secret groups, reading and discussing Ukrainian history and international politics, modern art and modern literature. Sometimes an illegal article or ~~booklet~~ booklet is being handed over from friend to friend.

S. does not know about any organized underground. Nobody talks about it. It's a past chapter. But all people are convinced that in case of a new turbulence "the partisans" will appear again.

Education. High education is getting "more expensive" than ever. To be immatriculated with Medical Faculty cost sometimes 25,000 Rubel /bribery/, with aother faculties - 5,000 to 10,000 R. Only those with "Golden Medal" have the door open without any protection or bribery. They come mostly from villages. There are more Russian middle schools in Lviv than the Ukrainian ones. Often Russian intrensigence has no limits. Thus, in November 1960 at a teacher's Conference in Lviv at which a Ukrainian lady /Stefania Bodnar/ read a paper in Ukrainian, the Russians started to cry "we don't understand" and "read in Russian". Bodnar finished her reading in Ukrainian and found a very strong support from an Inspector / a Ukrainian from ~~Western~~ Eastern Ukraine / who "attacked" the Russians for their chauvinism and lack of friendship pointing out to its manifestation in Moscow at the Festival of Ukrainian music.

Russians in Lviv. There are two catagories of Russians - good and bad. S. herself knows many good Russians, also party members, who are good neighbours, converse with Ukrainians, and are ready to help. They are critical of the Soviet system and want a change. S. mentioned MANENKO-family, a lawyer - BARDIAKOV, fnu, who helped her /45, divorced, advised S. to go to Col. ANGELOV and ask for her papers for emigration/ and many other.

S. claims that the Russians hate very much the Jews.

The bad Russians are chauvinistic, deliberately try to show that they are new "supermen" and offend everywhere the Ukrainians. Mostly they are also good communists.

Poles in Lviv. Have 2 churches. Protested against some Ukrainians who were going to Catholic church. The priest dismissed their demand pointing out that he gets large financial support from those Ukrainian catholics, necessary for paying the taxes.

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On the whole the Poles remain as chauvinistic as they have been. Ukrainians, in particular those from Eastern Ukraine treat Poles with some sort of disdain /" just another polyatchishka"/

One Polish Church in Lviv is in Stalina wul, not far from Lonckyi, and the other one (the cathedral) in Rynok.

Some Ukrainian catholic priests encourage their compatriots to go to Polish churches "because they are really catholic".

Jews in LVIV. There is quite a number of Jews but the bulk emigrated to Poland and Israel in 1956/57. Most of those who remained in Lviv, work in cooperatives and other commercial institutions. There is greater hostility between Jews and Russians than between the Jews and Ukrainians. Many Jews, in particular those, from Eastern Ukraine, are quite sympathetic to Ukrainians.

Ukrainian communists. There is a negligible number of true communists. They are being considered by the people and their party-friends as crazy. Some of them have a very bad reputation like, for instance, Stefanyk. The latter prepared himself for a minister in Kiev but recently unpacked again. He is not willing to help the people and is just a tool in the hands of Russian occupant.

S. knew another CP member - KIKH, Marijka, 53, peasant-girl, Ukrainian from Galicia, married. Her husband - Maksymowytch, fnu, is lecturer at Lviv-Politechnical-School. Also a CP member from Eastern Ukraine. Live very badly. In 1959 KIKH lost her job with Obkom in Lviv. Have no children.

Some people say that ZAWADKO S - the first secretary of Obkom in 1945, should be a good man. Such was also PELEKHATYI who died in 1951 or 1952 on his way from Moscow to Kiev.

Old bolsheviks. There are many old bolsheviks in Lviv, mostly Russians, who enjoy special privileges. They have their own houses granted by the government, free of charge ~~use~~ buses and street cars, are being sent to sanatoriums at least once a year. S. knew ~~one~~ old bolsheviks:

~~xxx DEMYDOV, Frol, Rynok, 42, director of the Saving Bank No 42 in Staryj Rynok. Former officer, married to a Polish girl /brought from Poland/. Her name Cesia, fnu. Live in Lviv, Bozhenka wul No unknown. Many of them are involved in speculation, like for instance, Demydov~~

PASTUKHOV, Ivan Dmytryvitch, 65, Turgenewa 57, his wife Maria Antonivna Horlenko. Their daughter returned in 1960 from prison. She was sentenced to 22 years for receiving widow-pension under false pretense, being actually single. She did so with three other colleagues of her and all four were sentenced. The first one received 25 years. Horlenko wrote 27 times to Moscow to get her daughter out of prison.

Russian communists. Most of the Russians in Lviv are CP-members.

Among those are many good people opposed to the Soviet communism. Such was, for instance, MANENKO, the other one was DEMYDOV, Frol Petrovitsch, 40, director of the Saving Bank No 42 in Staryj Rynok. Former officer, married to a Polish girl /brought from Poland/.

Her name Cesia, fnu. Live in Lviv, Bozhenka wul No unknown. Many of them are involved in speculation, like for instance, Demydov DEMYDOV made very critical remarks about the Soviet system and Russian policy in Ukraine. When a Lola, fnu, who worked previously at another Saving Bank with S., wept after Stalin's death was announced, Demydov laughed at her and called her ~~xxx~~ mad. He was right. Lola is now in ~~xxxxxxx~~ mental asylum in Kuiparkiv, Lviv.

(3)

Trials and arrests. S. heard about trials of the former UPA-members. There was very much ado about them. In the spring 1960 she saw a newsreel showing "victims" of UPA-"terror" and the proceedings in the court room. It had some impact on some younger people but many did not believe Russian propaganda. She does not remember the contents of the newsreel in detail. These were the only political trials she heard of in the last two years. There were also some religious trials of baptists and Jehova-witnesses.

On the whole there are ~~much less~~ ^{far fewer} trials in recent years than they used to be before.

There were particularly many trials in 1950-53 for speculation and bribery. Also to-day bribery is very severely persecuted but practically everybody is involved in it. Several years ago there were famous "scandalistic trials" of golden Soviet youth. The most famous was "Sisters Brezhnev" trial ^{in Lviv} at which the defendants behaved very audaciously and described their sexual orgies in such a detail that Comrade Justice had to interrupt them. In ~~this~~ trial were involved many sons and daughters of Soviet higher military and party-echelons.

Against the Soviet Golden youth was mobilized everything - press, police, and "druzhyyny". In last two years there were ~~only~~ only minor cases of this kind and the system tried to connect them with "stylaguis".

On the whole the regime tries to fight moral disintegration of the youth. There very many cases of burglary and robbery, in particular, before 1950, committed mostly by students /Russians/.

There are many divorces. A divorce cost 500 R. Priests charge 400- 500 R ^{for wedding} and therefore many people go only to ZAGS where it cost 15 R.

Foreign press in Lviv. Obtainable are Polish, Eastern German, and some French and English papers and books. English publications appeared in 1959.

13. Virgin Lands

In 1960 there was a dust-cloud over Lviv. Some people said it came from Virgin Lands. LEMEKHA who stayed at that time in Odessa, told afterwards S. that it was even worse in Eastern Ukraine. He gave, however, a different explanation, namely that there had been a cyclone in Caucasus which caused very great damages in agriculture and engendered dust-clouds.

Recently S. did not hear about any forcible ~~re-settlements~~ resettlements to the Virgin Lands. In 1959 many young people, particularly students, went for 3-4 months there to earn corn and money. Beside Zablokyi, Iwan there was also, for instance, HULYK, Levko, 39, of Sambir, wul. Skhidnia 36, taylor, finished driver's course and worked on combines. Hulyk went to Virgin Lands for three subsequent years / 1958, 1959, and 1960/. She did not see him in 1960.

There were rumours that in 1960 the harvest in Virgin Lands was very bad.

14. Migration in the Soviet Union

Recently there ^{are} far fewer recruitments from Western Ukraine to Eastern, and to Siberia, than used to be. Some ^{people} returned from Khabarovskii Kray to Eastern Ukraine, mostly to Khersonska obl. On the whole the material situation in Eastern Ukraine is rather favourable for resettlers.

15. "Repatriants" from Canada and Argentine

All repatriants, almost without exception, deplore and complain about their repatriation. Many of them landed at mental asylum in Kulparkiv, Lviv.

16. Soviet personalities

KHRUSCHEW - after his return from New York his reputation & popularity decreased even among the CP-members. Nobody called him any longer "our Khrushchik". Many party-members complained that he went too far with his shoe.

There are various "wild" stories and jokes about KHRushchtchev and FURTSEVA in general. The people, ~~talked~~ talk that Furtseva is Khrushchtchev's mistress and FIRIUBIN is very often sent abroad. S. does not, however, remember any jokes. / What a pity! /

8. does not know why he has been deposed.

MALENKOV - when he was in power many commodities appeared in shops. Many people deplored his removal.

BERIA - he deserved what he got.

MOLOTOV - was against Khrushchew's plans with Virgin Lands.

BULGANIN- were surprised that he had been deposed. As bank-director he signed only one cheque.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

KORNIJCHUK - Ukrainian, in 1949 or 1959 when paid visit to Lviv, refused to shake hands with a VAVRYK, a Russophile from Galicia, employed with Academy of Sciences, who stated his nationality as Russian. VAVRYK is a historian. KORNIJCHUK said to V. "I can't give you my hand because you have Russian in your passport and I know there are no Russians in Galicia".

17. DIFFERENCES between Moscow and Peking

The people talk in general about some differences between Moscow and Peking. In May/June 1960 when Chinese silk and pens disappeared from shelves this fact was ~~explained~~^{explained} with "severance" of Russo-Chinese relations.

18. Situation in the province. The people are much worse^{off} than in towns. Therefore youth tries by all means to learn and get to cities. Everybody steals. The principle is - who sleeps ~~xxxxx~~ by night will not eat by day.

S. saw in 1959 her brother's-in-law animal farm. She was frightened by living skeletons she ~~was~~ shown. The explanation - shortage of fodder which were stolen by peasants.

The peasants laugh at Krushchew's claim to outstrip the USA in agricultural production.

19. Private "sanatoria" in the Carpathians

In many resorts in Carpathian Mountains local population~~xx~~ organized private "datchas" for guests. Lodging and boarding per day in Truskavets for instance is 40 R. in summer.

There are many Russians going to those "datchas", in particular to Kossiv.

In state sanatoria food is rather bad. The same applies to sanatoria in Crâmea /Evpatoria/. Many people from Western Ukraine go to Crîmea.

20. Special CP members hospital

In Lviv, Lysenka wul. 20? is located a special CP members hospital. Admitted only members.

21. Diefenbaker's attack against Khrushchew at UN.

The people were delighted with Diefenbaker's performance at the UN and in particular with his pointing out to the subjugated Ukrainians. They were also surprised that no other ~~foreign~~ statesman in the West did the same. On the whole the people think that the West suffers from clumsiness and lack of initiative. The best proof - the Western powers allowed Khrushchew to raise the problem of colonialism which is above all very acute in the Soviet Union itself.

22. Foreign powers

The people incl. Russians are apprehensive at Krushchew's policy in Asia and Africa. They think all the capitals and goods, that go there, should be ~~xxxxxx~~ given to the Soviet peoples. Some Russians claim that they have even to pay to satellites and they would gladly dispense with them. Few people believe it and point to the Hungarian revolution.

23. Religious life

Many people go to church mostly elderly ones. In Lviv youth goes to church at Xmas, Easter and in May in the evenings. More people go to church in Uzhhorod. Some go to Hungarian churches.

Even CP members' families celebrate ^{very often} such holidays as Easter~~xx~~ and Xmas. Their children are baptized /illegally by wives and babushkas with knowledge of the head of the family/.

Last year the government increased again the church tax /yur had 90,000 R / Also new restrictions were introduced in ritual.

24. Miscellaneous.

a/ When Khrushchev was returning from Hungary in 1960 he was supposed to pay visit to a famous pig-breeder CHYZH, fnu, at a kolkhos near ZOLOTCHIV, obl. Ternopil. On this occasion Czyzh's house was decorated with new furniture, a tele was brought in, aso. When it turned out that Khrushchev could not come to CZYZH, the Zolotchiv-raykom wanted to get all the decorations and furniture back. Czyzh, however, refused to hand ~~them~~ out and threatened with a letter to Comrade Khrushchev. That helped. Cz. kept his new furniture and decorations till now.

b/ In 1960 when Khrushchev on his way from Hungary paid a visit to Autobus-plant in Lviv, one laborer /Ukrainian from Galicia/ asked ^{him} for help. The laborer explained that he had 5 children to feed and he could not manage it on his present wages. Khrushchev reacted to his question "very strangely", flushed, got very angry and began to cry "you are a liar, that cannot be true, you don't work hard enough" aso. After his departure the poor laborer was interrogated for two weeks by the KGB-officers in Lviv who wanted him to tell "who provoked him to put such question to Nikita Sergeevitch". Then he was released.

c/ Many people listen to foreign radios. S. heard about Ukrainian radio-stations abroad called "Free, or New Ukraine". She heard very much also about "Voice of America". She didn't, however, listen herself. Even party-members listen to the foreign radios, actually ~~more~~ more than the others.

d/ There are no restriction in travelling in Western Ukraine. An air-ticket from Lviv to Uzhhorod cost 67 R. From Lvov to Moscow - about 150 R. A RR ticket 1st class from Lviv to Moscow cost 227 R /one way/.

e/ In Moscow there ~~are~~ is much more commodities than in Lviv. It applies also to food-stuffs.

f/ Since 1959 there are no troops in the barracks in Lviv, Bilynskoho wul. In 1960 new restrictions on divorces for military persinnel have been introduced.

g/ In Lviv. in Yur, and in Zolotchiv, about 2 km from the RR-station are many towers. People say they are those jamming the foreign broadcasts.

h/ Somepeople who suffered during the UPA operation complained about it. The bulk of population ~~has~~ has no bad feeling for the Undergro und. Just on the contrary. Recent Soviet ^{practically} campaign against the UPA with "disclosing its atrocities" etc had no influence on the people.

i/ People consider Power's trial to have been staged. Some wonder why has he not killed himself.

j/ Most people consider sputniks just to be another form of wasting goods urgently needed in economy.

k/ MAKAR / defector from the USA / is a very little man now. He is being boycotted by Ukrainians in Lviv. In 1960 his wife started to work as physician. She is very depressed.

Y
KULTCHITSKA, Olena, over 80, Lviv, Mitskievitcha 7/II occupies a 4-rooms apartment. Some people wanted to buy ~~from~~ her tapestries and other things but she refused to, saying that all had been listed by the people from the Party, and she was unable to dispose of them. They will go to museum.

WILDE, Irena / female /, Ukrainian writer, recently was married in church and therefore had some trouble with the Party. She is very frightened and tries to ingratiate herself with the Party.

KARMANSKYI - died in Kulparkiv / mental asylum/.

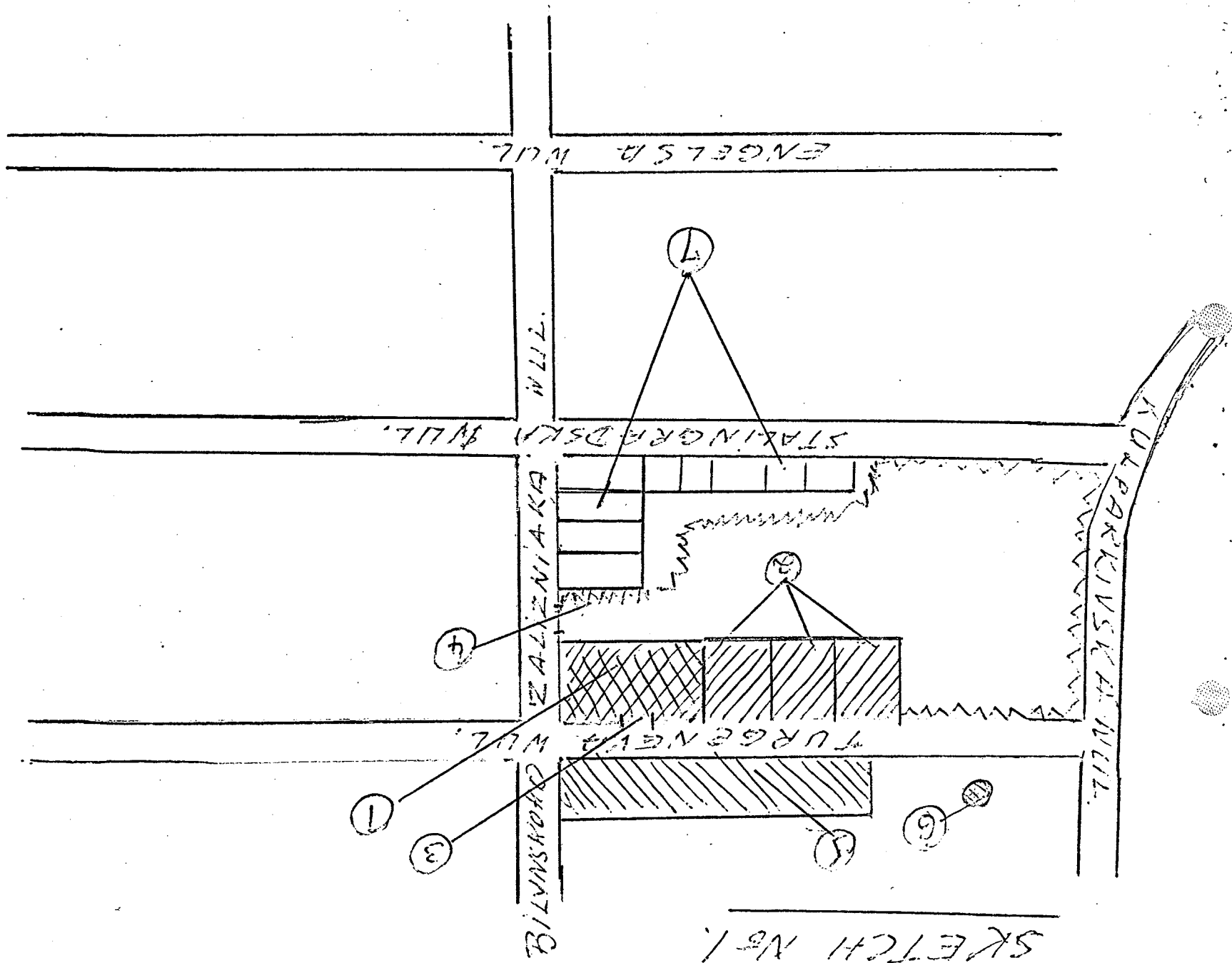
SHTCHURAT - is being considered by the people as "just another silly man serving Russians". Fn - Stepan.

l/ After Stalin's death in many factories and offices in Lviv and in ~~the~~ other cities his portraits have been removed by management and workers. Very soon, however, the mood changed and they remained hanging where they had been not removed in the first two or three days.

m/ All people nowadays have a very keen interest in politics. They think the West is overestimating the Soviet power and does not exact enough pressure on the Soviet government. They are convinced that in this respect the West could help the Soviet peoples to ~~some extent~~ ^{some} extent. S. herself, for instance, was convinced that Khrushchev let her and other Soviet citizens join their families abroad only because he was pressed on that during his stay in the States and because foreign press made much ado about it. The greater the pressure from abroad - she thinks - the more concessions Khrushchev will be compelled to make. Some people think that emigration is not doing enough to "enlighten" the West on their problems. They worry also about the splits within the emigration and would like to see it united.

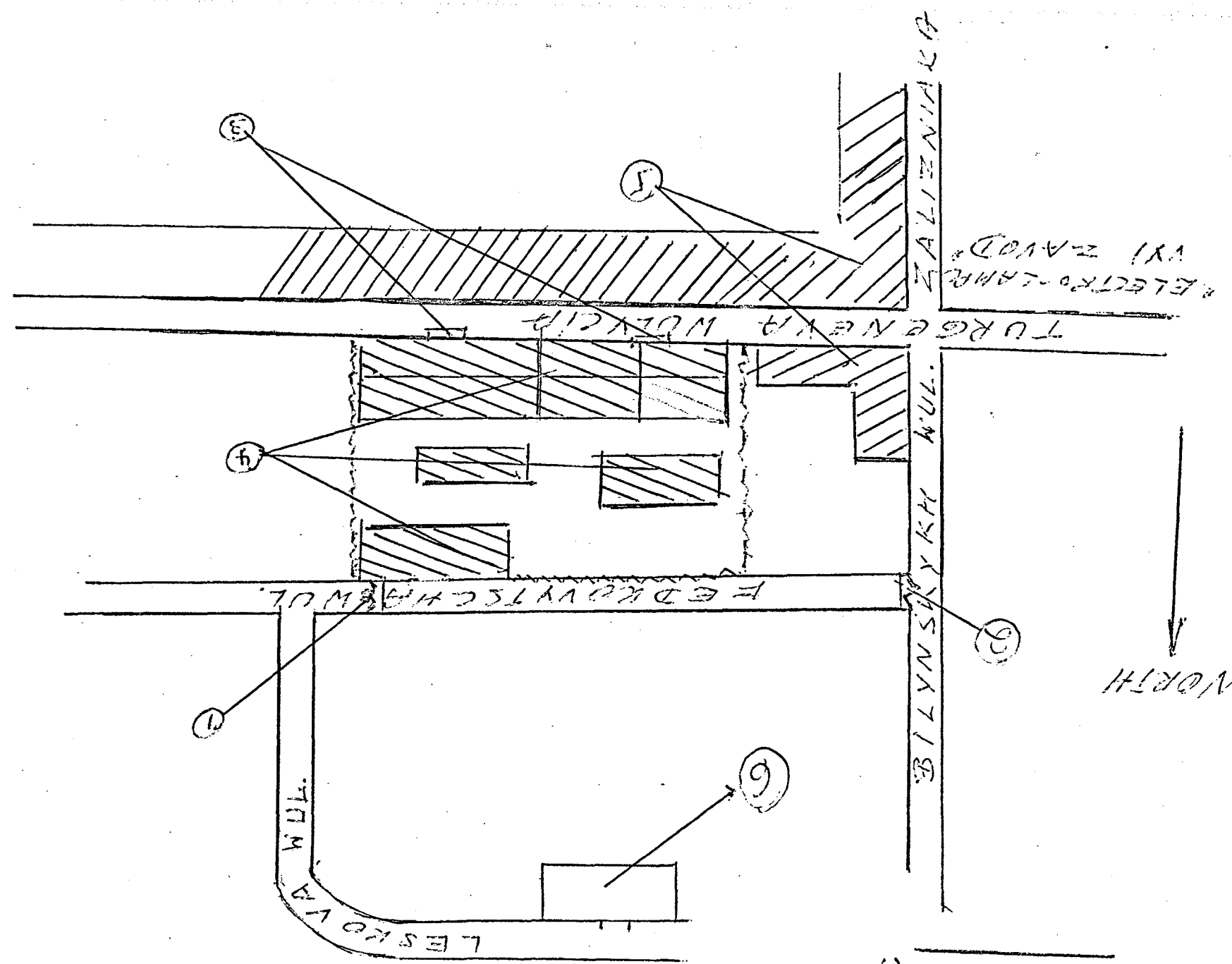
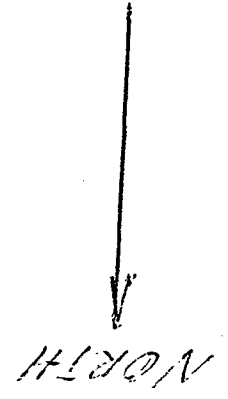
n/ S. left her husband's memoirs of 1943-45 period with DANYLKO, Zenia who promised to smuggle them through somebody going to London next year. See :Danylko Z., p. 4.

NORTH



SKETCH No. 1

SKETCH NO. 2.



Legend to sketch No1.

1. Sienkievitscha shool, grey building, the main part of the "Electrolampowyi zavod"
2. 3 red brick-buildings, ^{attached} ~~built~~ additionally to the main part after war
3. The main gate
4. Another gate through which all victims of accidents are being transported
5. New blocks for prsonel, shops, etc
6. Small basin in the park
7. Dwelling houses /low, parterre/
~~~~ high, about 2.20 - 2.50 m fence

Legend to Sketch No 2.

1. The main gate to "Zas.zavod No 1" in the Fedkowytcha wul.
2. Blocked outway / by a high fence/ to Bilynskyi wul. No throughfare.
3. Permanently closed entrances in Turgeneva wul.
4. Main plant blocks /buildings with large chimneys /
5. Dwelling private houses
6. Cinema theater "Roxy"
- ~~~~ high fence /wooden/

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